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BULLETIN
OF THE
TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB

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Studies of West Indian plants—IV

NATHANIEL LORD BRITTON

16. DENDROPANAX IN THE WEST INDIES

1. DENDROPANAX ARBOREUM (L.) Dcne. & Planch.

A tree, up to 20 m. high, but usually much smaller and often flowering as a shrub. Leaves chartaceous, from ovate to obovate, mostly acuminate at the apex, narrowed or rounded at the base, often 2 dm. long; inflorescence from shorter than the leaves to equaling them, or longer, the 20 umbels or fewer racemosely arranged and umbellate at the summit, sometimes leafy-bracted, but the bracts usually small, ovate to lanceolate; peduncles of the umbels slender, ascending, up to 3 cm. long in fruit; pedicels $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as long as the flowers, somewhat elongating in fruit; petals white or greenish; calyx rather sharply toothed, about 2 mm. wide at flowering time; fruit black, strongly lobed, 6–8 mm. thick.

Widely distributed at lower and middle altitudes in moist or wet districts in Jamaica, Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, and on Signal Hill, St. Thomas. Ascends to 1,600 meters in Jamaica.

2. DENDROPANAX SAMYDIFOLIUM (C. Wright) Seem.

This species is known to me only from the original specimens collected by Wright at S. Felepina near La Grifa, western Cuba; Wright's description calls for a tree up to 13 meters high. The leaf base is decurrent on the petiole. The species seems very closely related to *D. arboreum*, which is abundant in the mountains and hills of western Cuba.

3. **Dendropanax brachypodum** (Urban) Britton nom. nov.

Gilibertia brachypoda Urban, Symb. Ant. 5: 452. 1908.

A short-petioled and long-pediceled Haitian mountain species, related to *D. arboreum*, known to me only from Professor Urban's description.

4. **DENDROPANAX LAURIFOLIUM** (E. March.) R. C. Schneider

A detailed description of this endemic Porto Rico mountain tree is published by Professor Urban in *Symbolae Antillanae* 1: 203.

5. **DENDROPANAX CUNEIFOLIUM** (C. Wright) Seem.

A shrub or tree up to 6 m. high, the branches slender, often drooping. Leaves spatulate to oblong-ob lanceolate, 2 dm. long or less, 1.5–6 cm. wide, obtuse, or bluntly acute at the apex, cuneate at the base, the petiole $1/6$ to $1/4$ the length of the blade; peduncle slender, straight, as long as the leaves or longer; umbel 7–20-flowered; pedicels 1.5–2 cm. long; petals green, acute; flowering calyx about 4 mm. broad; fruit globose to globose-oblong, black, 6–8 mm. thick, the persistent style about half its length.

Banks of streams and wooded bogs at lower and middle elevations, Pinar del Rio and Isle of Pines, Cuba.

6. **DENDROPANAX NUTANS** (Sw.) Dcne. & Planch.

A shrub with stout gray branches. Leaves ovate to ovate-elliptic, coriaceous, 10 cm. long or less, acute or short-acuminate at the apex, narrowed or rounded at the base, the veins rather prominent on the under side, the stout petioles very unequal in length, sometimes two thirds as long as the blade; peduncle stout, 5–7 cm. long, bracted at or near the base; umbels many-flowered, inclined or nodding; pedicels 2–3 cm. long; flowering calyx 5 mm. broad.

Known only from Blue Mountain Peak, Jamaica, where it is reported as abundant. Professor Urban (Symb. Ant. 1: 200) characterizes the umbel as strictly erect, but it is inclined or nodding in all specimens seen by me.

7. **DENDROPANAX PENDULUM** (Sw.) Dcne. & Planch.

A shrub about 4 m. high. Leaves chartaceous in texture, ovate, acute or bluntish at the apex, rounded or subcordate at the base, triplinerved and rather prominently pinnately veined,

the blades 12 cm. long or less, nearly twice as long as wide; petioles rather stout, one half to two thirds as long as the blades; peduncle much longer than the leaves, pendulous, 2 dm. long or less, bracted and jointed a little below the middle; umbel many-flowered; pedicels slender, 15–18 mm. long; flowering calyx broadly turbinate, 3.5 mm. broad; petals oblong-lanceolate, about as long as the calyx.

Cockpit Country, Jamaica, *Harris 9188*, from Lapland, near Catadupa; this specimen agrees with the type specimen of *Hedera nultans* Sw., in the herbarium of the British Museum of Natural History. The species is also recorded by Marchand from Catharine's Peak, collected by *Eggers, 3651*, which I have not seen.

8. ***Dendropanax grandiflorum* sp. nov.**

A tree, about 8 m. high. Leaves chartaceous, obovate, 5–10 cm. long, 5 cm. wide or less, bluntly pointed at the apex, cuneate-narrowed at the base, rather strongly pinnately veined, the margins slightly revolute, the stout petioles about 1 cm. long or less; inflorescence of simple, terminal, few-flowered umbels, or rarely a secondary umbel borne halfway up on the peduncle; peduncle rather stout, 3–5 cm. long, bracted and jointed just above the base; flowers 8 or fewer in the umbels; pedicels rather stout, nearly erect, 1.5–2 cm. long; flowering calyx 8 mm. high, narrowly campanulate, its mouth 6–7 mm. broad; corolla 5 mm. long just before expanding, the bud rounded; anthers in the unopen bud about as long as the filaments; fruit oblong, 1 cm. long, 7 mm. thick, the persistent style 6–7 mm. long.

Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, Jamaica, July 7, 1911, *Harris 10994*.

9. ***Dendropanax elongatum* sp. nov.**

A slender tree about 8 m. high. Leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, oblong to oblong-lanceolate, coriaceous, faintly pinnately veined, acute at the apex, narrowed or somewhat rounded at the base, the blade 15 cm. long or less; the petiole one sixth to one third as long as the blade; peduncle shorter than the larger leaves, 8–12 cm. long, bracted somewhat below the middle, the bracts triangular-ovate, apparently nearly erect; very young inflorescence depressed-hemispheric, 8 mm. broad; the flower buds sessile or nearly so.

Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, Jamaica, at 800 to 900 meters elevation, January 3, 1910, *Harris 10874*.

The very young state of the inflorescence does not enable me to give a description of the flowers of this interesting tree, and its generic position is therefore uncertain. Its jointed and bracted peduncle is similar to that of *Dendropanax pendulum*, but its foliage is altogether different from that species.

10. *Dendropanax grande* sp. nov.

A tree up to 16 m. high. Leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, ovate to ovate-elliptic, coriaceous in texture, rather prominently pinnately veined, obtuse at both ends, the blade 15 cm. long or less, the stout petioles as long as the blades, or shorter; peduncle much shorter than the leaves, erect, stout, about 4 cm. long, bracted at the base; pedicels numerous, about 50, rather stout, 2 cm. long; flowering calyx subhemispheric, 5 mm. broad; petals lanceolate, about as long as the calyx; filaments rather stout, somewhat longer than the petals.

Moneague, Jamaica, *Alexander Prior*, May 1850.

11. *Dendropanax blakeanum* sp. nov.

A slender tree about 8 m. high. Leaves clustered near the ends of the branches, elliptic, or somewhat obovate-elliptic, rather coriaceous in texture, faintly pinnately veined, sharply acute at the apex, cuneate at the base, 10 cm. long or less; the petiole one fifth to one third as long as the blade; peduncle erect, as long as the leaves or twice as long, bracted at the base; umbels 8-16-flowered; pedicels slender, 2 cm. long in fruit; flower buds ovoid-hemispheric, obtuse, 3 mm. long just before the petals unfold; calyx in young fruit turbinate, 4 mm. broad; fruit subglobose, 5 mm. in diameter; the conic persistent style 2.5 mm. long.

John Crow or Blake Mountains, Jamaica, at 550 meters elevation, *Harris & Britton 10761*, collected March 10, 1909.

Differs from *Dendropanax nutans* in the longer, strictly erect, few-flowered peduncles, and in the venation, texture, and shape of the leaves.

12. *Dendropanax cordifolium* sp. nov.

A tree about 6 m. high. Leaves clustered at the ends of the branches, chartaceous in texture, broadly ovate, prominently pinnately veined, obtuse, or short-acuminate at the apex, cordate, or subcordate at the base, the blades 2 dm. long or less, about two thirds as wide as long, the stout petioles about one half as long as

the blades, or shorter; peduncle stout, bracted at and very near the base, inclined, longer than the petioles, 12–15 cm. long; umbels many-flowered; pedicels rather slender, 2.5 cm. long; flowering calyx broadly turbinate, 4–5 mm. broad; petals white, about as long as the calyx; filaments somewhat longer than the petals; persistent style of the young fruit very broadly conic, 2 mm. long or less.

Woodlands, summit of Dolphin Head, Jamaica, March 17, 1908, *Britton & Hollick 2856*.

17. THE GENUS CAMERARIA (PLUMIER) L.

The genus was accepted by Linnaeus from Plumier, *C. latifolia* being the type species, and *C. angustifolia* L. also appearing in the original publication of the genus, which is wholly West Indian in distribution, so far as I am aware.

1. CAMERARIA LATIFOLIA L. Sp. Pl. 210. 1753

This is a shrub or tree up to 15 m. high, as observed by me at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. It has characteristic ovate-elliptic acuminate leaves. Its fruit is about 6 cm. long. The species seems to be widely distributed in Cuba; occurring in the provinces of Oriente, Matanzas, and Havana. In Jamaica it is apparently rare, the only specimen seen by me being one collected by Dr. A. Hollick and myself (2045) in rocky woods at Negril, the extreme western end of that island. It is recorded from Haiti but I have seen no specimens from Hispaniola, which is presumably the type locality.

2. CAMERARIA ANGUSTIFOLIA L. Sp. Pl. 210. 1753

My knowledge of this species rests wholly on Plumier's description and *plate 72, figure 2*, where it is illustrated as having linear-acuminate leaves and fruit 2.5 cm. long. According to Miller, cited by Grisebach, *Fl. Br. W. I.* 410, it was found in Jamaica, but it is unknown to us from that island.

3. CAMERARIA RETUSA Griseb. *Fl. Br. W. I.* 410. 1861 (*C. angustifolia* Griseb. loc. cit. not L.)

This is wholly a Cuban species, so far as it is represented in our collections, occurring in the provinces of Santa Clara, Havana,

Pinar del Rio, and on the Isle of Pines. It has lanceolate to oblong leaves, which are obtuse and emarginate at the apex. Its fruit is about 2 cm. long, the narrowly linear terminal wing about as long as the ovoid body. Its flowers are only about 1 cm. long, the corolla limb about 1.5 cm. wide.

I take as the type of this species the specimen from "West Indies," collected by *Lane*, and preserved in the Kew Herbarium.

4. *Cameraria oblongifolia* sp. nov.

A tree 4-6 m. high with slender twigs. Leaves oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acutish to obtuse or minutely emarginate at the apex, narrowed at the base, 2-3.5 cm. long, 14 mm. wide or less, the slender petiole about 2 mm. long; corolla about 17 mm. broad; fruit compressed, lanceolate, 2-3 cm. long, about 1 cm. wide, grooved at the base on one side, the terminal wing oblong-triangular, obtuse, about as long as the body.

In wet woods near Tiffin, Camagüey, November 1-5, 1909, *Shafer* 2877; also represented by part of Wright's Cuban *no.* 2950, collected at Hanabana.

The other part of Wright's 2950, which has ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves, may represent another species. It has much more slender and longer petioles than *C. oblongifolia*, but the specimens examined by me are too imperfect to afford a complete description. Combs' *no.* 19, collected in Cieneguita in the province of Santa Clara, appears to be the same as this, but our specimen of that number also is incomplete.

5. *Cameraria microphylla* sp. nov.

A tree up to 5 m. high, intricately branched, the twigs very slender. Leaves oblong to oblong-obovate, 1 cm. long or less, 2-4 mm. wide, emarginate at the apex, narrowed at the base, the margins strongly revolute; fruit 2 cm. long, 4-6 mm. wide, compressed, the wing oblique, sinuate, terminal and lateral, similar to that of *C. latifolia* but very much smaller.

Near the northwestern end of Cayo Coco, Camagüey, October 23-24, 1909, *Shafer* 2709.

18. UNDESCRIBED SPECIES FROM JAMAICA

***Acalypha jamaicensis* sp. nov.**

A shrub, 2–2.7 m. high, the branches slender, the young ones densely pubescent. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to oblong-oblong-olate, thin in texture, rather strongly pinnately veined, 9–15 cm. long, 3–5 cm. wide, sharply serrate all around, long-acuminate at the apex, subcordate at the base, sparingly pubescent above, rather densely pubescent on the veins beneath, the slender pubescent petioles 4 cm. long or less; flowers apparently monoecious; staminate spikes dense, pubescent, slender-stalked, about 3 cm. long, the short narrow bracts ciliate; pistillate spikes 3–6 cm. long, their bracts ciliate and pubescent, especially on the veins, 5–7-cleft to about the middle, the lobes obtuse or acutish; style dissected into filiform segments; fruit compressed, pubescent, 2 mm. broad.

Woodlands, Upper Clarendon, Jamaica. Type, *Harris 10842*, collected at Leicesterfield, January 28, 1910.

Related to *A. pruinosa* Urban, a nearly glabrous species with more deeply cleft pistillate bracts.

***Actinostemon jamaicensis* sp. nov.**

A tree, up to 10 m. high, with slender, somewhat drooping branches, glabrous throughout. Leaves ovate to oblong-lanceolate, thin, 5–7 cm. long, 2–3.5 cm. wide, acuminate at the apex, rounded or narrowed at the base, shining above, pale beneath, pinnately veined, the very slender petioles 1 cm. long or less; staminate inflorescence interruptedly spicate, slender, 4–5 cm. long, flowers opposite the upper leaves; stamens 12, in clusters of 3, the united part and the free part of the filaments about equal in length; fruit depressed-globose, 9–12 mm. broad, 8–9 mm. high, both apex and base slightly sunken; seed globose, 3–3.5 mm. in diameter.

Thickets, Grant's Pen, near Yallah's Bay, Jamaica, May 26, 1911, *Harris 10936*, type; also at the same station, *Harris 10643*, *10818*, and *10826*, *Britton 3470* and *3913*; coastal thickets, Morant Point, *Britton 4103*.

***Clusia clarendonensis* sp. nov.**

A small tree, up to 5 meters high. Leaves thick, rigid, obovate, 10 cm. long or less, 5–7 cm. wide, rounded at the apex, narrowed at the base, finely but rather strongly pinnately veined, the stout

petioles 4-6 mm. long; fruiting peduncles stout, 3 cm. long; inflorescence about 3-flowered; fruiting pedicels about 1 cm. long; bracts triangular-ovate, acute, rigid, 5 mm. long; fruit oblong, obtuse, 2.5 cm. long, 1.5 cm. thick, the persistent sepals broadly triangular-ovate, scarious-margined; stigmas 5.

Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, Jamaica, in fruit July 7, 1911, *Harris 10992*. Related to *C. venosa* Jacq.

***Maytenus clarendonensis* sp. nov.**

A tree, up to 18 meters high. Leaves broadly elliptic, coriaceous, obtuse at both ends, 8-10 cm. long, 5-7 cm. wide, strongly revolute-margined, shining above, dull, and the veins rather prominent beneath, the stout petioles 1 cm. long or less; fruiting pedicels about 6 mm. long; capsules oblong, pointed at both ends, 15-18 mm. long, 8 mm. thick, roughened with depressed tubercles.

Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, Jamaica, in fruit July 5, 1911, *Harris 10947*. Related to *M. jamaicensis* Krug & Urban.

***Portlandia Harrisii* sp. nov.**

A small tree up to 6 meters high. Leaves orbicular, coriaceous, sessile, 8-10 cm. long and broad, rounded at the apex, cordate at the base, shining and reticulate-veined on both surfaces; stipules broad, obtuse; flowers 2-5 together in the upper axils, about 5 cm. long; corolla campanulate, the tube apparently about as long as the limb; fruiting pedicels stout, 6-8 mm. long; immature capsules obovoid, obtusely 5-angled, 2 cm. long, 1.5 cm. thick, crowned by the short calyx teeth.

On limestone rocks, Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, July 6, 1911, *Harris 10975*. Only old withered fallen corollas were obtained.

***Rondeletia saxicola* sp. nov.**

A shrub about 4 meters high, the twigs pilose-pubescent. Leaves thin, oblanceolate to oblong, acute at the apex, narrowed at the base, rather dark green and loosely appressed-pubescent above, paler green and loosely pilose-pubescent at least on the veins beneath, pinnately veined, 7-10 cm. long, 3 cm. wide or less, the pilose petioles about 1 cm. long; flowers in short-stalked globose clusters about 1 cm. in diameter, the rather stout, densely pubescent peduncles 5-8 mm. long; bracts linear, acute, 5-8 mm. long; calyx 4 mm. long, pubescent, lobed to below the middle, the lobes narrowly lanceolate, acute; fruit pubescent, about 5 mm. thick.

Rocky Cliff, Somerset, Manchester, September 23, 1908,
Harris & Britton 10609.

***Bidens clarendonensis* sp. nov.**

Perennial, glabrous, the stem and branches terete, trailing, somewhat woody. Leaves firm in texture, 4–7 cm. long, rhombic-ovate, acute at the apex, rather coarsely serrate, except at the broadly cuneate base, with slightly incurved gland-tipped teeth with revolute margins, the venation rather prominent, the petioles one fourth to one third as long as the blades; heads several together, on stalks 1.5 cm. long or less; involucre nearly hemispheric, many-flowered, its bracts about 1 cm. long, linear, obtuse or with a triangular acutish tip, 1.5–2 mm. wide; ray flowers about 5, 1.5–2 cm. long, the rays oblong, orange yellow, 2-toothed, 6–7 mm. wide, the tube about 3 mm. long; disk flowers 6 mm. long, the cylindric limb acutely 5-toothed; achenes 1 cm. long, less than 0.5 mm. thick, pappus of 1 or 2 subulate awns about 0.5 mm. long at flowering time, becoming 2 mm. long and downwardly barbed at maturity.

Peckham woods, Upper Clarendon, July 7, 1911, *Harris 10987.*

19. UNDESCRIBED SPECIES FROM CUBA

***Mettenia acutifolia* Britton & Wilson sp. nov.**

A slender tree, 3–8 m. high, with hirsutulous twigs and petioles. Leaves ovate, occasionally lanceolate, 2–6 cm. long, 1–3.4 cm. broad, bluntly acuminate at the apex, rounded and equilateral or nearly so at the base, obscurely reticulate-veined and more or less pubescent with blackish hairs along the midrib and lateral veins above, hirsutulous on the midrib and lateral veins beneath, the margin ciliate; flowers unknown; valves of the capsule with crowded conic or subpyramidal tubercles, each tubercle tipped with a hair; seeds (immature) brownish black, lustrous, 4 mm. long, 3 mm. broad.

Camp La Gloria, south of Sierra Moa, Oriente, Cuba, December 30, 1910, *Shafer 8250.* Distinguished from *M. globosa* (Sw.) Griseb. by its spreading pubescence and by its pointed leaves.

***Clerodendron* (?) *calcicola* sp. nov.**

A tree, 8 m. high, the branches smooth, the bark flaky in narrow strips. Leaves opposite, coriaceous, ovate to ovate-elliptic,

distantly low-serrate, 10 cm. long or less, 3-5 cm. wide, glabrous, shining and with the inconspicuous venation somewhat impressed above, pale, strongly reticulate-veined with elevated venation, and rather densely pubescent beneath, the stout nearly terete petioles puberulent, 8-12 mm. long; flowers and fruit unknown.

Apparently related to *C. spinosum* Urban, of Santo Domingo, which has similar leaves with bristle-tipped teeth and villous petioles.

***Pseudocarpidium pungens* sp. nov.**

A tree 8 m. high, the twigs slender. Leaves oblong to oblong-lanceolate, 3-7 cm. long, 3 cm. wide or less, chartaceous, strongly pinnately veined, spinulose-dentate, the apex acuminate, spinulose-tipped, the base obtuse, the upper surface smooth and shining, the under surface dull and puberulent; fruit irregularly 4-lobed, puberulent, depressed, 8 mm. in diameter.

Hillside, near Guantanamo, Oriente, Cuba, March 1909, Britton 1992, type; Sevilla Estate, near Santiago, Oriente, Cuba, Norman Taylor 19.

Related to *P. avicennioides* (A. Rich.) Millsp., which has entire leaves and more deeply lobed fruit.

***Pseudocarpidium rigens* (Griseb.) Britton comb. nov.**, *Vitex rigens* Griseb., has glabrous oblong to oblanceolate shining leaves, spinulose-dentate, at least above the middle, or some of them entire.

***Portlandia nitens* sp. nov.**

A slender shrub, about 3 meters high. Leaves sessile, coriaceous, broadly ovate-elliptic, rounded at the apex, cordate or subcordate at the base, inconspicuously pinnately veined, shining above, dull beneath, 9 cm. long or less, the upper much smaller than the lower; flowers corymbose; pedicels short, viscid; calyx viscid, its lobes linear, about 8 mm. long; corolla pink, campanulate, 2.5 cm. long; capsule obovoid-oblong, 13 mm. long.

Dry thicket, upper valley of the Rio Navas, Oriente, March 22, 1910, Shafer 4450.

***Elaeagia cubensis* sp. nov.**

A shrub, up to 3.2 meters high, the branches rather stout, the young twigs, branches of the inflorescence, and pedicels minutely pubescent. Leaves chartaceous, oblong or oblong-obovate, 7 cm. long or less, 2.5-3 cm. wide, abruptly short-acuminate at the apex,

narrowed at the base, strongly pinnately veined, the petioles 6-9 mm. long; stipules narrow, obtuse, deciduous, 1 cm. long; panicles rather loosely flowered, 7 cm. long or less, minutely bracteolate; pedicels 2-3 mm. long; calyx tube obconic, 2 mm. long, the limb with 5 short rounded lobes; corolla white, 4 mm. long, its narrowly oblong lobes twice as long as the tube; filaments about as long as the corolla, the scale near the base of each with a dense tuft of white hairs; stigmas one fourth as long as the style.

Monte Jiquarito, Sierra Maestra, Oriente, Cuba, at about 1,100 meters altitude, September 18, 1906, *Norman Taylor 515*.

The genus has been hitherto known only from the South American Andes.

20. NOTES ON SPECIES OF SOLANUM

SOLANUM BLODGETTII Chapm.

This species is cited by Mr. O. E. Schulz* as a synonym of *Solanum bahamense subarmatum* (Willd.) O. E. Schulz, but he has wholly misunderstood its type specimens, which show that it is more nearly related to *S. verbascifolium* than to *S. bahamense*; it grows plentifully on Key West, Florida (*Blodgett*, type; *Merrill*; *Pollard, Collins & Morris 3*; *Britton 520*; *Lansing 1969*), in the Florida Everglades (*Britton 237*; *Small & Wilson 1678, 1962*; *Small & Carter 2674, 2675, 2936, 3101*), and is to be added to the West Indian Flora, as it occurs on Cat Cay, Bahamas (*Millsbaugh 2341*; *Brace 3749*).

The varietal name *Solanum bahamense subarmatum*, under which Mr. Schulz groups nearly or quite unarmed specimens of *S. bahamense*, is redundant, for there is every transition from very prickly plants to entirely unarmed ones throughout the range of the species, individual bushes often bearing prickles below and being quite devoid of them above. *Harris 8169*, from Plowden Hill, Jamaica, as represented by our specimen, is unarmed, though the duplicate of it, examined by Mr. Schulz, is referred by him to the typical prickly form.

SOLANUM BOLDOENSE A. DC.

This interesting Cuban vine is apparently of quite local distribution at widely separated stations; about Matanzas it

* Urban, Symb. Ant. 6: 223.

grows especially in the famous gorge of the Yumury or Yumuri River (*Rugel 145*). Mr. Schulz (loc. cit. 170) erroneously spells this "Tomory," while Mr. A. H. Moore* also has it wrong as "Sumuri." This gorge is one of the scenic attractions of the northern coast of Cuba; the handwriting of Rugel's labels is somewhat difficult to decipher. In Pinar del Rio it inhabits limestone rocks at San Diego de los Baños (*Britton, Earle & Gager 6674*); C. Wright's specimen 381 was collected in Oriente; the locality of the type specimen is doubtfully cited as Havana.

21. NOTES ON TWO JAMAICA PLANTS

AMPELOCISSUS ALEXANDRI Urban, Symb. Ant. 6: 15. 1909

To the description may be added "berry depressed-globose, black, shining, 1.5 cm. in diameter, the pulp watery; seeds 2 or 3, depressed-obovoid, slightly rugose, rather deeply and broadly grooved, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide."

Wooded hillside, Union Hill near Moneague, St. Ann's, Jamaica, at 500 meters altitude, *Britton & Hollick 2767*; this station is within a few miles of the type locality at Mount Diablo.

TABERNAEMONTANA DISCOLOR Sw. Prodr. 52. 1788

Tabernaemontana ochroleuca Urban, Symb. Ant. 6: 34. 1909.

An examination of the type specimen of Swartz' species in the herbarium of the British Museum of Natural History establishes the identity of these species.

22. THE GENUS GINORIA IN CUBA

GINORIA AMERICANA Jacq.

As intimated by Koehne (Bot. Jahrb. 3: 349) this species may sometimes bear spines, as observed by me on plants in the palm barren at Santa Clara, in March, 1910 (*Britton & Wilson 6093*). This shrub grows along brooks and streams, attaining a height of 2.5 meters, at lower elevations in all provinces of Cuba, ascending to 160 meters in Oriente.

* Proc. Am. Acad. 42: 530.

GINORIA SPINOSA Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 106. 1866

I know this only from *Wright's 2545*, collected in eastern Cuba (not western Cuba, as cited by Koehne). Rugel's 727 from the Rio San Juan at Matanzas, as shown by our specimen, is certainly *G. americana* Jacq. and was so written up by Grisebach, though this number, as studied by Koehne, is by him referred to *G. spinosa*. The true *G. spinosa* Griseb. (*Wright 2545*) is quite a different plant, with much smaller leaves and acicular spines; it is possible, however, that the species are not distinct.

GINORIA GLABRA Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 106. 1866

Known to me from *Wright's 2544*, collected in eastern Cuba; and from Shafer's 8784, collected at Farallon de la Perla, Oriente, where it grows on cliffs as a shrub 6 dm. high. It is evidently quite distinct from the other species.

***Ginoria arborea* sp. nov.**

A tree, 8 meters high, the trunk up to 2.5 dm. thick, the bark gray, the branching irregular, the twigs of the season 4-angled with internodes 5-15 mm. apart; nodal spines 4, spreading, recurved, yellowish, 1-1.5 mm. long. Leaves sessile, linear-oblong, 1.5-3 cm. long, 2-5 mm. wide, coriaceous, bright green, shining, obtuse at the apex, narrowed at the base, strongly pinnately veined, the veins prominent on both surfaces; flowers solitary in the axils; pedicels filiform, a little shorter than the leaves; sepals triangular-lanceolate, acute, 4 mm. long.

Thicket, Leeward Point, United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, March 1909, *Britton 2217*.

GINORIA CURVISPINA Koehne, loc. cit. 349. 1882

In the palm barren near Santayana, Camagüey, this species is a shrub 1 meter high (*Britton 2368*); near Tiffin, Camagüey, it grows in wet woods and becomes nearly 3 meters high.

***Ginoria ginorioides* (Griseb.) Britton comb. nov.**

Diplusodon ginorioides Griseb. Cat. Pl. Cub. 106. 1866.

Ginoria Diplusodon Koehne, Bot. Jahrb. 3: 350. 1882.

This beautiful shrub or tree inhabits cliffs and rocky hillsides; in the province of Santa Clara it ascends to 560 meters on the

southern slope of the Trinidad Mountains, and at sea level on the southern coast becomes a tree up to 7 meters high; the flowers are rose pink to purple and densely cover leafless branches in March.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.